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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/575,150	12/21/2006	Hermann Gmeinder	30815/28752	9286
4743 7590 10/06/2011 MARSHALL, GERSTEIN & BORUN LLP 233 SOUTH WACKER DRIVE 6300 WILLIS TOWER CHICAGO, IL 60606-6357			EXAMINER KIM, HEE-YONG	
			ART UNIT 2482	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 10/06/2011	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Office Action Summary**Application No.**

10/575,150

Applicant(s)

GMEINDER ET AL.

Examiner

HEE-YONG KIM

Art Unit

2482

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 August 2011.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on ____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.
- 4) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 5a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-28 is/are rejected.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 9) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 10) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF-03)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: ____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This office action is in reply to Applicant's Response dated August 19, 2011.
2. **No claims** have been amended.
3. **Claims 1 and 3-28** are pending.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 and 3-28 have been considered but they are not persuasive.
5. Regarding independent **claims 1 and 12**, applicant argues (pp.8-9) that Cooper merely describes a user's selection of an image source and does not teach or suggest that the user selects between outputs or a processing unit as recited in claims 1 and 12. Examiner respectfully disagrees that as shown in Fig.1, there is a user selection of output to either S-video output to the monitor (112, Fig.1) or the computer (114, Fig.1) which included the processing unit (CPU) for the further processing.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. **Claims 1, 3-7 and 12-14** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Cooper (US 2002/0,067,407) in view of Glen (US 2003/0,231,191), hereafter referenced as Cooper and Glen respectively.

Regarding **claim 1**, Cooper discloses Universal Docking Systems in a Dental Operatory. Cooper specifically discloses Interface unit for employment at a dentist's or dental treatment/workstation (Fig.1 interaction of dental system including Interface unit and Computer), which is provided for the purpose of passing on signals containing image information, the interface unit comprising:

at least two inputs (S-video input and X-ray plug-in, paragraph 32-33) for receiving input signals containing image information,

first and second outputs (two S-video output, paragraph 39, Computer monitor 116, Fig.1) for passing on the received input signals as output signals containing image information to one or more displays (video monitor 112, computer monitor 116, Fig.1) connectable with the interface unit and to further interface units, and

at least one internal transfer unit (Source selection button 314, Fig.3) for selectively passing (user can designate where the image is supplied from a connected video source, paragraph 56) on the received input signals containing image information to either the first and second outputs (two S-video output, paragraph 39, Computer monitor 116, Fig.1) or a processing unit (processors, paragraph 27; computer 114, Fig.1),

and wherein the processing unit includes a first conversion block for converting an analog video input signal into an a digital input signal (analog to digital converters,

paragraph 48) and passing the digital input signal to a second conversion block (freeze frame utility, paragraph 52), the second conversion block for one of freezing (freeze frame utility, paragraph 52), mirroring, quading, or deinterlacing the digital input signal. However, Cooper and Glen disclose S-Video output, but fails to disclose passing the digital input signal to a third conversion block and a fourth conversion block, the third conversion block for converting the digital input signal to a first PC standard output signal, and the fourth conversion block for converting the digital input signal to a second PC standard output signal.

In the analogous filed of endeavor, Glen discloses Method and System for Efficient Interface to Frame Sequential Display Device. Specifically, Glen discloses passing the digital input signal to a third conversion block (DVI digital transmitter 405, Fig. 4; par. 33 and 38) and a fourth conversion block (combination of an analog format, par. 33 and 38), the third conversion block for converting the digital input signal to a first PC standard output signal (DVI, par. 33), and the fourth conversion block for converting the digital input signal to a second PC standard output signal (VGA, par. 33), in order to transmit image sequentially to the display device (par. 13)

Therefore, given this teaching, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Cooper by providing a conversion unit converting the digital input to DVI and another conversion unit converting the digital input to VGA, in order to display the output image on the PC monitor. The Cooper dental interface unit with workstation, incorporating the Glen conversion unit converting

the digital input to DVI and another conversion unit converting the digital input to VGA, has all the features of claim 1.

Regarding **claim 3**, Cooper and Glen disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). Cooper further discloses wherein the digital signal produced by the first conversion block can be delivered to a processing block for digital processing (freeze frame utility, paragraph 52) of the video signal.

Regarding **claim 4**, the Cooper dental interface unit with workstation, incorporating the Glen conversion unit converting the digital input to DVI and the another conversion unit converting the digital input to VGA, as applied to claim 3, discloses wherein the digital signal produced by the first conversion block (Cooper: analog to digital converters, paragraph 48), and if applicable processed by the processing block, can be selectively delivered to the internal transfer unit (Cooper: freeze frame utility, paragraph 52) or to a further conversion unit (Glen: DVI digital transmitter 405, Fig. 4; par. 33 and 38) for the generation of a signal corresponding to a PC graphic standard (Glen: VGA and DVI, par. 33).

Regarding **claim 5**, the Cooper dental interface unit with workstation, incorporating the Glen conversion unit converting the digital input to DVI and the another conversion unit converting the digital input to VGA, as applied to claim 4, discloses wherein the third conversion unit forms an output signal corresponding to the VGA standard (Glen: VGA, par. 33).

Regarding **claim 6**, the Cooper dental interface unit with workstation, incorporating the Glen conversion unit converting the digital input to DVI and the

another conversion unit converting the digital input to VGA, as applied to claim 5, discloses wherein the digital signal produced by the first conversion block, and if applicable processed by the processing block, can be delivered to a fourth conversion unit for the generation of an output signal corresponding to the DVI standard (Glen: DVI, par.33).

Regarding **claim 7**, Cooper and Glen disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). Cooper further discloses wherein th input signals (S-video input and X-ray plug-in, paragraph 32-33) and output signals include video signals (S-video output, paragraph 39, Computer monitor 116, Fig.1), and the interface unit further comprises a first transfer unit (Video Source Selection by Membrane Control Unit, paragraph 56) via which the video input signals are selectively passed on to the first and second outputs (designated where the image is supplied from, paragraph 56).

Regarding **claim 12**, the claimed invention is a further limiting of claim 1. Claim 1 has all the features except followings:
one or more_of a dentist's work device and a dentist's examination device,
an input device for generating and wirelessly transmitting navigation information and control information for activation and control of functions of the interface unit and one or more of the dentist's work device and the dentist's examination device, and
a functional unit connected upstream of the dentist's work device and the dentist's examination device,_which receives the navigation information and_control information transmitted from the input device and passes it on to the one or more of the dentist's work device and the dentist's examination device.

Cooper further discloses one or more of a dentist's work device (Video surgical microscope 104, Fig.1) and a dentist's examination device (intra-oral camera 102, Fig.1),
an input device (Remote control Panel 202, Fig.2) for generating and wirelessly (infrared control, paragraph 49) transmitting navigation information and control information (inherent in Remote control) for activation and control of functions (control of UDS, paragraph 49) of the interface unit and one or more of the dentist's work device (Video surgical microscope 104, Fig.1) and the dentist's examination device (intra-oral camera 102, Fig.1) , and
a functional unit (UDS 100, Figs. 1-2) connected upstream (Fig.4 connection panel) of the dentist's work device (Video surgical microscope 104, Fig.1) and the dentist's examination device (intra-oral camera 102, Fig.1), which receives the navigation information and control information transmitted from the input device (Remote control Panel 202, Fig.2) and passes it (transmit control signals to the video surgical microscope, paragraph 48) on to the one or more of the dentist's work device (Video surgical microscope 104, Fig.1) and the dentist's examination device .

Regarding **claim 13**, Cooper and Glen disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 12). Cooper further discloses wherein the interface unit is integrated in the functional unit (UDS 100, Fig.1).

Regarding **claim 14**, Cooper and Glen disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 12). Cooper further discloses wherein the functional unit passes on the navigation information and control information (transmit control signals to the video

surgical microscope, paragraph 48) transmitted from the input device (Remote control Panel 202, Fig.2) at least in part in a wireless manner (wirelessly, paragraph 48) to the devices.

8. **Claims 8-10** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Cooper in view of Glen, further in view of Polichar (US 5,828,726) (hereafter referenced as Polichar).

Regarding **claim 8**, Cooper and Glen disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). However, Cooper and Glen fail to disclose wherein at least one input signal is a signal corresponding to a PC graphic standard.

In the analogous filed of endeavor, Polichar discloses Portable, Digital X-ray Apparatus For Producing, Storing, and Displaying Electronic Radioscopic Images. Specifically, Polichar discloses wherein at least one input signal (converting VGA with its RGB to digital signal. col.12, line 48-54) is a signal corresponding to a PC graphic standard (VGA), in order to convert X-ray image in VGA input format to drive TFT active matrix flat panel display (Fig.4).

Therefore, given this teaching, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Cooper and Glen by providing VGA input interface unit, in order to convert X-ray image in VGA input format to drive TFT active matrix flat panel display. The Cooper dental interface unit with workstation, incorporating the Glen conversion unit converting the digital input to DVI and the another conversion unit converting the digital input to VGA, further incorporating the Polichar VGA input interface unit, has all the features of claim 8.

Regarding **claim 9**, Cooper and Glen disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 8). However, Cooper and Glen fail to disclose further comprising at least two inputs for signals corresponding to the PC graphic standard and a second transfer unit.

However, Polichar teaches one input signal corresponding to PC graphic standard (VGA) as shown in the above claim 8.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Cooper and Glen to provide at least two inputs corresponding to VGA and another transferring unit, in order to have further improvement of Cooper's video interface unit which enables to select the multiple PC generated or stored video related dental treatment. The Cooper dental interface unit with workstation, incorporating the Glen third conversion unit converting the digital input to DVI and the fourth conversion unit converting the digital input to VGA, further incorporating two input VGA interface and another transferring unit, has all the features of claim 9.

Regarding **claim 10**, The Cooper dental interface unit with workstation, incorporating the Glen third conversion unit converting the digital input to DVI and the fourth conversion unit converting the digital input to VGA, further incorporating two input VGA interface and another transferring unit, as applied to claim 9, discloses wherein the signals corresponding to the PC graphic standard are VGA signals (Glen: VGA, par.33).

9. **Claim 11** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Cooper in view of Glen, further in view of Belvedere (US 2004/0,259,064) (hereafter referenced as Belvedere).

Regarding **claim 11**, Cooper and Glen disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). However, Cooper and Glen fail to disclose further comprising has at least two inputs and outputs for audio signals, which in each case are associated with the inputs and outputs for the signals containing image information, and an audio transfer unit via which the audio signals at the inputs are passed on to the associated outputs in accordance with the passing on of the signals containing the image information.

In the analogous filed of endeavor, Belvedere discloses Personal Continuing Education Kit for Dentist and Method of Use Therefore. Specifically, DiRe discloses dental education kit which demonstrate Audio visual demonstration (paragraph 15) using DVD and Video Tape (paragraph 8), in order to instruct performing the procedure on the model of dental arch (abstract).

Therefore, given this teaching, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Cooper and Glen by providing interface unit with at least two inputs and outputs for audio signals (corresponding to DVD and Video Tape), which in each case are associated with the inputs and outputs for the signals containing image information (inherent in playing audio and video), and an audio transfer unit via which the audio signals at the inputs are passed on to the associated outputs in accordance with the passing on of the signals containing the

image information, in order to instruct performing the procedure on the model of dental arch. The Cooper dental interface unit with workstation, incorporating the Glen conversion unit converting the digital input to DVI and the another conversion unit converting the digital input to VGA, further incorporating the Belvedere multiple Audio visual sources and source selection switch to output audio corresponding video source, has all the features of claim 11.

10. **Claims 15-18** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Cooper in view of Glen, further in view of Fillebrown (US 2001/0,053,134) (hereafter referenced as Fillebrown).

Regarding **claim 15**, Cooper and Glen disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 14). However Cooper and Glen fails to disclose wherein the functional unit has a master module for wireless communication with the devices whereby there is associated with the devices in each case a slave module which passes on the information received from the master module to the associated device.

In the analogous filed of endeavor, Fillebrown discloses Router for a Personal Wireless Network. Specifically, Fillebrown discloses a master module (master, paragraph 23) for wireless communication with the devices whereby there is associated with the devices in each case a slave module (slaves, paragraph 13) which passes on the information received from the master module to the associated device, in order to send and receive video and audio with flexibility (paragraph 17).

Therefore, given this teaching, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Cooper and Glen by providing wireless network with master module in the server PC and slaves in other audio visual devices, in order to send and receive video and audio with flexibility. The Cooper dental interface unit with workstation, incorporating the Glen conversion unit converting the digital input to DVI and the another conversion unit converting the digital input to VGA, further incorporating the Fillebrown wireless network with master module in the server PC and slaves in other audio visual devices, has all the features of claim 15.

Regarding **claim 16**, the Cooper dental interface unit with workstation, incorporating the Glen conversion unit converting the digital input to DVI and the another conversion unit converting the digital input to VGA, further incorporating the Fillebrown wireless network with master module in the server PC and slaves in other audio visual devices, as applied to claim 15, teaches wherein the slave modules (PC on wireless network other than master) are integrated in the respective devices or connected with the respective devices via an RS232 interface (it was well known that mouse is interfaced to RS-232) or a PC interface.

Regarding **claim 17**, the Cooper dental interface unit with workstation, incorporating the Glen conversion unit converting the digital input to DVI and the another conversion unit converting the digital input to VGA, further incorporating the Fillebrown wireless network with master module in the server PC and slaves in other audio visual devices, as applied to claim 15, teaches wherein the functional unit further stands in connection with a server (master module in the server PC), wherein there is

effected an exchange of data (Fillebrown: send and receive video and audio with flexibility, paragraph 17) between the server and the devices via the functional unit.

Regarding **claim 18**, the Cooper dental interface unit with workstation, incorporating the Glen conversion unit converting the digital input to DVI and the another conversion unit converting the digital input to VGA, further incorporating the Fillebrown wireless network with master module in the server PC and slaves in other audio visual devices, as applied to claim 17, discloses wherein the functional unit is connected with the server via a USB interface (Cooper: USB port, paragraph 37).

11. **Claims 19-21** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Cooper in view of Glen, further in view of DiRe (US 2004/0,007,907) (hereafter referenced as DiRe).

Regarding **claim 19**, Cooper and Glen disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 12). However, Cooper and Glen fail to discloses wherein the input device has:

a first input element for the generation of navigation information for the control of a pointer on a user interface which is represented on a display of the dentist's treatment station,

a second input element for the generation of control information with which functions of the devices are selectable or activatable independently of the navigation information generated by the first input element,

transfer means for the wireless transmission of the navigation and control information

generated with the aid of the first and second input elements to the devices or to a functional unit connected upstream of the devices.

In the analogous filed of endeavor, DiRe discloses Chair-Side Multimedia Communication System. Specifically, DiRe discloses wherein the input device has: a first input element for the generation of navigation information for the control of a pointer on a user interface which is represented on a display of the dentist's treatment station(Fig.1-3 #42, Fig.4, [0025] "all choices are on the desktop display on the screen 42 and accessible with ... point-and click type "), at least a second input element for the generation of control information ([0018]: control of the volume of the speakers 38 is done by user via control pad 40") with which functions of the devices are selectable and/or activatable independently of the navigation information generated by the first input element,

transfer means for the wireless transmission (wireless keyboard or mouse, Fig.3) of the navigation and control information generated with the aid of the first and second input elements to the devices or to a functional unit connected upstream of the devices (Fig.1,3: #40), in order for the multi-media system to be useful in both dental treatment and entertainment of the patient (paragraph 25-27).

Therefore, given this teaching, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Cooper and Glen to provide the user interface for the navigation of the pointer and control with wireless mouse or keyboard, in order for the multi-media system to be useful in both dental treatment and entertainment of the patient. The Cooper dental interface unit with workstation,

incorporating the Glen conversion unit converting the digital input to DVI and the another conversion unit converting the digital input to VGA, further incorporating the DiRe user interface for the navigation of the pointer and control with wireless mouse or keyboard, has all the features of claim 19.

Regarding **claim 20**, the Cooper dental interface unit with workstation, incorporating the Glen conversion unit converting the digital input to DVI and the another conversion unit converting the digital input to VGA, further incorporating the DiRe user interface for the navigation of the pointer and control with wireless mouse or keyboard, as applied to claim 19, discloses wherein the control information generated via the second input element can be employed for the control of the at least one device independently of a unit administering the user interface (DiRe: control of the volume of the speakers 38 is done by user via control pad 40, par.18).

Regarding **claim 21**, the Cooper dental interface unit with workstation, incorporating the Glen conversion unit converting the digital input to DVI and the another conversion unit converting the digital input to VGA, further incorporating the DiRe user interface for the navigation of the pointer and control with wireless mouse or keyboard, as applied to claim 20, discloses wherein the first input element has a navigation element for the generation of two- dimensional navigation information (DiRe: navigation of the website, paragraph 9) and at least two selection keys (DiRe: mouse or keyboard, fig.3, has more than two keys) for the generation of supplementary selection information.

12. **Claims 22-28** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Cooper in view of Glen, further in view of DiRe , and further in view of Hayduk (US 2003/0,054,833) (hereafter referenced as Hayduk).

Regarding **claim 22**, Cooper and Glen and DiRe disclose everything claim as applied above (see claim 21). However they fail to disclose wherein the navigation element is a joystick.

In the analogous filed of endeavor, Hayduk discloses Application Execution Method and Apparatus. Specifically, Hayduk discloses wherein the navigation element is a joystick (joystick 246, Fig.2), in order to do selection by navigation.

Therefore, given this teaching, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Cooper and Glen and DiRe to provide joystick, in order to do selection by navigation. The Cooper dental interface unit with workstation, incorporating the Glen conversion unit converting the digital input to DVI and the another conversion unit converting the digital input to VGA, further incorporating the DiRe user interface for the navigation of the pointer and control with wireless mouse or keyboard, further incorporating the Hayduk joystick, has all the features of claim 22.

Regarding **claim 23**, the Cooper dental interface unit with workstation, incorporating the Glen conversion unit converting the digital input to DVI and the another conversion unit converting the digital input to VGA, further incorporating the DiRe user interface for the navigation of the pointer and control with wireless mouse or keyboard, further incorporating the Hayduk joystick, as applied to claim 22, discloses

wherein the joystick can be pressed down for the generation of a supplementary item of selection information (Hayduk: selector element can be combined into a single selection service, paragraph 21, and also it was well-known that joystick includes the push-button selection switch).

Regarding **claim 24**, the Cooper dental interface unit with workstation, incorporating the Glen conversion unit converting the digital input to DVI and the another conversion unit converting the digital input to VGA, further incorporating the DiRe user interface for the navigation of the pointer and control with wireless mouse or keyboard, further incorporating the Hayduk joystick, as applied to claim 22, teaches wherein in a menu mode the functioning of the navigation element is blocked, and solely the selection information can be generated with the aid of the selection keys (it was well known that Keyboard has arrow keys in numerical pad).

Regarding **claim 25**, the Cooper dental interface unit with workstation, incorporating the Glen conversion unit converting the digital input to DVI and the another conversion unit converting the digital input to VGA, further incorporating the DiRe user interface for the navigation of the pointer and control with wireless mouse or keyboard, further incorporating the Hayduk joystick, as applied to claim 22, discloses wherein the second input element is formed by a function key field having a plurality of function keys (DiRe: Control Pad, Fig.1).

Regarding **claim 26**, the Cooper dental interface unit with workstation, incorporating the Glen conversion unit converting the digital input to DVI and the another conversion unit converting the digital input to VGA, further incorporating the

DiRe user interface for the navigation of the pointer and control with wireless mouse or keyboard, further incorporating the Hayduk joystick, as applied to claim 25, discloses wherein a part of the function keys is provided for control of the interface unit (Cooper: Operating Membrane Panel, Fig.3).

Regarding **claim 27**, the Cooper dental interface unit with workstation, incorporating the Glen conversion unit converting the digital input to DVI and the another conversion unit converting the digital input to VGA, further incorporating the DiRe user interface for the navigation of the pointer and control with wireless mouse or keyboard, further incorporating the Hayduk joystick, as applied to claim 26, discloses wherein a part of the function keys is provided for selection of a video image source intended for representation on a display (Cooper: Source select button 314, Fig.3).

Regarding **claim 28**, the Cooper dental interface unit with workstation, incorporating the Glen conversion unit converting the digital input to DVI and the another conversion unit converting the digital input to VGA, further incorporating the DiRe user interface for the navigation of the pointer and control with wireless mouse or keyboard, further incorporating the Hayduk joystick, as applied to claim 26, discloses wherein a part of the function keys is provided for the selection of an image signal corresponding to a PC graphic standard, in particular corresponding to the VGA standard (Glen: VGA, par.33), intended for representation on a display.

Conclusion

13. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to HEE-YONG KIM whose telephone number is (571)270-3669. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, 8:00am-5pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Kelley can be reached on 571-272-7331. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-DiRect.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/HEE-YONG KIM/
Examiner, Art Unit 2482

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